the United States wishes to take that

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In Congress and elsewhere these ar great days for the rotund orator with rising inflection.

Nothing definite has been heard from Governor Matthews's boom "Judge" Bailey took it up into Iowa to

Unable to much longer utilize the rewar, Spain will become the victim of the money lending uncle.

The Journal cannot now give the name of the President whose Cabinet will be officially announced a year from today but it is sure that he will be a Repub-

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat prediets that in 1896 the Republicans will for sending it, and soliciting his aid was to take votes from Mr. Blaine in make a declaration on the money question which no one can interpret both

If a change of venue could be taken from one State to another, what a rush there would be of wife murderers from all parts of the country to be tried in our Criminal Court.

The way that Louisiana and like dele gations come and go for the leading as pirants for the Republican presidentia nomination suggests the usefulness of safety deposit vault.

long be a "favorite son" for the St. Louis convention if he does not hasten home and run a barbed wire along his fence to restrain the impotuous McKinleyites.

A week before the debt statement was published a Cleveland organ declared that it would show a small surplus, but when the document appeared the expenditures were \$691,000 more than the re-

It will surprise the Indiana Democrats to learn from the Boston Transcript that they "have organized on a sound money basis." This information will also relieve that portion of them who keep step with the world's progress.

The latest from Senator Carter is that he will vote for a tariff bill constructed on Republican ideas, which means that he has suppressed his threat to prevent the passage of any tariff bill which did not provide for the free coinage of

A strong argument in favor of the election of United States Senators by the people is that it would remove one temptation to the enactment of gerrymanders and put an end to deadlocks like that now paralyzing the Kentucky

they were commanded by Russian have injured temperance and helped the The Pittsburg Dispatch, upon the best niormation which it can obtain, give McKinley 335 votes on the first ballot, Reed 215, Morton 97, Allison 80, Quay 76 Collum 38, Bradley 26, Davis 22 and 18 scattering. The number necessary to choice is 459.

The Prohibitionists having appropriated the platform of the Populists, the only way the Populists can get even is to appropriate the ticket of the Prohibitionists. The chief advantage thereof would be a smaller ticket and a small saving to the State.

Secretary Manley declared that Nev England was never so united upon presidential candidate as upon Speaker Reed. This is true; but once the West nominated a Maine man in spite of New England's opposition. The West may try it with a Western man.

The decision of the Supreme Court in Pennsylvania insures the execution of Holmes for the murder of Pitezel. During the brief remainder of his life he will never cease to regret that he could not have been tried before an Indianapolis criminal judge and a Marion county

Those British advocates of international arbitration have the courage of their convictions. The managers of a meeting in this country would hardly dare go so far as to display the American and British flags intertwined together and sing alternate verses of "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," and "God Save the Queen.'

Financially, Italy is in no better con dition to prosecute a foreign war than Spain is. She has an enormous bonder debt-\$2,324,000,000-considerably than twice as great as that of the United States, her taxes are heavy and her people not rich. The per capita of debt in Italy is greater than in Spain, and the people no better able to carry additional

An interview with Seler De Lome, Spanish minister at Washington, reports him as saying that the rebellion in Cuba would never have been a serious matter at all had it not been for the interference | few

supplies, arms and men that were sent from this country." If this is intended to imply that the United States government has been derelict in its neutrality obligations or that the American people have furnished material aid to the insurgents it is untrue. The only money, supplies, arms or men that have gone from this country have been sent by Cubans residing here, and even that has been done secretly and not to any great extent. If Spain but knew it, she owes this government and people a debt of gratitude for their nonintervention in

ITALY IN AFRICA.

The crushing defeat which has overtaken the Italian forces in Abyssinia has numerous parallels in the history of the colonizing policies of European governments. Governments which are constantly trying to extend their territorial possessions by subjugating weaker nations or savage tribes must expect such reverses occasionally. Italy is not as aggressive in this regard as some other European nations, but she does the best she can. Her colonizing policy in eastern Africa dates from the opening of the Suez canal, some twenty-five years ago, and for some time past she and Great Britain have prosecuted land stealing operations side by side. Of the three divisions into which Abyssinia is divided Great Britain has annexed one, France another, and the third remains to be appropriated. It was in this part of Abyssinia, the southern division, called Shoa, that the recent engagement occurred in which the Shoans seem to have almost

annihilated the Italian forces.

A curious illustration of the compli-

cated relations and everlasting scheming

of European powers is furnished by the

fact that Russia, the Greek Church and

Pope Leo XIII are all mixed up with

Italy in Abyssinian affairs. The Abys-

sinian Church is a sort of corrupt hyfor the ostensible purpose of bringing the Russian and Abyssinian churches into friendly relations. Although the ostensible purpose of the mission was religious, its real object, no doubt, was political. It was kindly received by the King of Abyssinia, who wrote an autograph letter to the Czar thanking him against the Italians. It is not known that the cause of church unity was promoted by the Russian mission to Abyssinia, but soon afterward several ex-Abyssinia and entered the military service there. Not to be outdone in religious zeal or international courtesy, the King of Abyssinia in July last sent a special embassy to St. Petersburg, where it was treated with distinguished honor. By this time the religious zeal of the Ruswas proposed to send the Abyssinians a shipload of holy pictures and another Russia and Abyssinia excited Italy almost to the fighting point, while the religious side of the question attracted the attention of the Pope. Previous to that time the papal representative in Abyssinia had been a Frenchman, but in order to counteract the schemes of the Greek Church the Pope quietly substituted an Italian representative with special instructions as to countermining work against the Russians. At the same time he addressed letters to all Roman their attention to the fact that the church of Abyssinia was really a schismatic offshoot from the church of Rome, made by the Russian Church to lead vote their energies to bringing the wandering Abyssinians back to the bosom of gaged in scheming and counterscheming

For some time past there has been opposition in Italy to the policy of the government in Africa. Last summer when General Baratieri, Governor of the colony and commander-in-chief of the Italian forces in Abyssinia, arrived in Rome to take a seat in the Chamber of Deputies, he was received with enthusiasm by all the members except the Radicals and Socialists. Now he is held responsible for the recent defeat of the Italian forces, and the dispatches say he will be recalled and court-martialed. It looks now as if Italy would have to pay dearly for whatever territory she The political effect of the disaster in Italy will be to strengthen the Radical and Socialist parties.

arms and munitions, and as likely as not

SECOND-CLASS POSTAL MATTER.

The Journal has received from a committee of publishers in New York a copy of the Loud postal bill, which affects second-class matter, with a pamphlet containing its objections to the measure. The aim of the bill is to shut out from the low rates granted to newspapers and periodicals sent to subscribers, all newspapers and magazines sent as sample copies, and all papers sent to special lists of names for the purpose of advertising. The object of the bill is to prevent the sending through the mails, to be delivered by carriers, tons of papers which are printed and circulated exclusively for the benefit of the publishers. All publications designed to give information of a public character will be sent, under the Loud bill, to lists of subscribers who pay for them, as now On the other hand, all publications which are primarily designed for advertising purposes or are sent free to lists of names furnished to create a circulation must pay third-class rates-that is, at the rate of one cent for four ounces instead of one cent a pound. The distinction which the bill makes between a low newspaper and periodical rate of postage, which will benefit the public and

tention was called to the abuse of the

ers and advertisers. To that abuse he attributed a considerable part of the large deficit of the postal department. For advertising purposes only, thousands of tons of papers, periodicals, etc.,

are carried at a great loss.

It is the purpose of the Loud bill to correct this growing evil. For the public good, newspapers sent to hundreds of thousands of bona fide subscribers may properly be sent at a lower rate than may yield a profit to the Postoffice Department, but that a few publishers, for the purpose of circulating advertisements for which they are paid and for which the paper or periodical is sent through the mails, should pocket many thousands of dollars in the aggregate which comes from the revenues of the government is the worst sort of favoritism and a flagrant exhibition of injustice. To carry tons and tons of advertising matter for the profit of a few individuals at a loss of two or three millions of dollars to the people is in the nature of robbery and not a "crime to the body politic," as the authors of the circular denouncing the Loud bill declare.

THE RESULT OF ULTRAISM.

Those who undertake to defend the persistency of the political Prohibitionists in maintaining a party organization have been quoting as a precedent the course pursued by the early Abolitionists, who took political action for several years preceding the formation of the Republican party. The point may be well taken; but those who have carefully read the history of that period must have come to the conclusion that the Abolition leaders who denounced the Constitution as "a league with hell and a covenant with the death" did not strengthen the anti-slavery sentiment, but, by their violence and method of attack, strengthened its power. The leaders were men of courage and ability; some of them were of the stuff of which brid of the Greek and Roman Catholic heroes were made, but they made no sources of Cuba to pay the cost of the churches. In January, 1895, the Czar real impression upon the people of the of Henry Clay in 1844 and insure the election of Mr. Polk, who was an ultra proslavery man and pledged to carry out the proslavery war with Mexico. The only result of the appearance of the Prohibition party in a presidential election New York in 1884 and make sure the election of Mr. Cleveland.

As a matter of fact, when the North was aroused to the aggressions of the officers of the Russian army went to slave power proclaimed in the repeal of the Missouri compromise, one of the chief obstacles which the Free-soilers and their successors, the Republicans, had to contend with was the prejudice of the masses against the Abolitionists. At the very outset the more prominent of the Abolition leaders opposed the Free sians had become so stimulated that it | Soil and the Republican parties because they would not declare for the abolition of slavery, but insisted on obeying the Senator Cullom, of Illinois, will not mission, headed by a patriarch of the provisions of the Constitution and de-Greek Church. These indications of a manding that the provisions of the Misgrowing political understanding between souri compromise should be observed. When these were overthrown and it was evident that the slavery oligarchy were determined to make slavery national, the Lincolns, the Sewards, the Chases and the Mortons became the leaders of the new party, which maintained that slavery should not be carried into the Territories. During the first term of Abraham Lincoln he was assailed as bitterly by Wendell Phillips as by Vallandigham and Voorhees. John Brown was a man of positive convictions and rare courage, Catholic prelates in Abyssinia calling but his performance at Harper's Ferry was so serious a blow to the then rising Republican party that it would have been disastrous had it not emboldened urging them to do all in their power to the proslavery leaders to commit outcounteract the efforts that were being rages which caused his deed to be forgotten. Had the Abolition leaders who them astray, and entreating them to de- denounced the Constitution succeeded the Union would have been destroyed and slavery would exist to-day in the the Catholic Church, where they really South. But all their efforts to destroy belonged. Thus state and church en- slavery by destroying the Union failed, and their war upon the Constitution and for the control of the territory and peo- the Union for years was a serious obple of Abyssinia. When the truth comes stacle to the development and success of out about the recent battle it will prob- the party which, in the course of events, ably be found that the Shoans received | made liberty national. The ultra Abolimaterial aid from Russia in the way of | tionists strengthened slavery by their methods as the political Prohibitionists

THE QUESTION OF RECOGNITION.

The semi-official statement as to th views of the President and Cabinet on the Cuban question evidently foreshadows the policy of the executive regarding the recognition of the insurgents as belligerents. This statement is an argu ment to show that the insurgents are not entitled to such recognition becaus they have not, in the language of the statement, "a substantial political or ganization, real, palpable and manifest to the world, having the forms and capable of the ordinary functions of government towards its own people and to other states, having a local habitation where it may be dealt with by other nations." There is some truth in this, and yet it is also true that in the matter of recognizing belligerent rights precedents are not binding, and each government is entitled to judge for itself when it will do so. Early in our civil war, when France recognized the rebels as belligerents, Secretary of State Seward acknowledged the right to do so in these words: "The President does not deny, on the contrary, he maintains, that every sovereign power decides for itself, on its own responsibility, the question whether or not it will at a given time accord the status of belligerency to the insurgen subjects of another power." Such recognition carries certain responsibilities, but if a government is willing to assume these it has a right to be its own judge as to extending the recognition, and precedents are not binding.

The contention of Spain that the in surrection is a mere riot is absurd. The whole world knows that a state of civil war exists in Cuba, and the existence of civil war for a length of time implies belligerency. The Supreme Court of the United States, in an opinion in a prize case some twenty years ago, said:

A civil war is never solemnly declared it becomes such by its accidents, the nun ber, power and organization of the persons who originate and carry it on. When the party in rebellion occupy and hold in a hostile manner a certain portion of terri-tory; have cast off their allegiance; have ganized armies; have commenced bostill les, the world acnowledges them as bellig erents and the contest a war. This is a good definition of civil war

and it has not been changed. There is sufficient ground for recognizing the insurgents as belligerents if

course, but whether, in view of the re sponsibilities and property rights involved, it would be wise to do so is another question. It is evident the President is opposed to recognition at this time, and that if the resolution of Congress reaches him in its present form he will take no action under it.

The prolonged senatorial deadlock in Kentucky is likely to prove unfortunate for the Republican party and the State at large. Coming into power for the first time after a long period of Democratic misgovernment, a Republican Legislature ought to have devoted itself to correcting abuses and enacting progressive legislation which would have shown the people, by contrast, how far behind the State is and how much in need of reform. Unfortunately, it does not appear that the Legislature is doing anything in this direction. The senatorial deadlock and the partisan and personal controversies growing out of it seem to be absorbing the time and attention of the Legislature to the exclusion of everything else. So far as Republican reform is concerned, the session is likely to prove a lost opportunity.

It would have been wise if the ex-Confederate who went from Pennsylvania to join the Southern army and who is now a place-holder under Mayor Taggart, had held his peace regarding the affairs of the Grand Army. He was given the position over several Democrats who never fought against their country, and who, if they are not as well qualified to inspect buildings as he, at least possess some knowledge of construction. It is conclusive evidence that the ex-Confederates are not discriminated against in Northern communities when they are permitted to hold desirable public positions without causing op-

The United States Senate finds plenty and the insurrection in Cuba, the people would be far better pleased if the Senate had legislated to increase the revenues of the government instead of adopting resolutions of sympathy on the

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

The Cheerful Idiot. "I see," said the Cheerful Idiot, "that the Order of the Golden Eagle has been in session for a few days. Funny order, that. Man who sings bass can't join."

"What-the-er-how-?" said the sh clerk boarder. "Golden Eagle, you know, is always

Grogan-And fwhat d'ye think av the law

A Good Law.

they have been makin' in New York thot a saloon cannot be widin two hundred fate av a church? Hogan-Sure, an' it is a good thing. Afther the man comes out av the saloon it

gives him a two-hundred-foot walk for him to find out do he need another drink befoor he goes into th' church. He Forgot Something. Young Mr. Fitts came in from his daily

toil and passed his wife with merely a friendly nod. "I think you forgot something," she said, with a pout. "I believe I did," said he, and then kissed "Really." she said, "I wasn't thinking of

that at all. I was tanking of the baking If there be any one thing more dear to the heart of woman than another it is her

She Wondered.

"Ah-um-really, you will have to excuse me," said the young man to whom the young woman was about to sell three tickets for a mush and milk supper. "I have a pressing engagement." And he passed on. A few instants later and a few doors further on she saw him dive into a "trousers-creased-while-you-wait" establishment. "A pressing engagement?" she mused. "I wonder," she continued, relapsing from English into chimmiefadden, "I wonder if he was joshing me."

MAGAZINE NOTES.

A five-cent juvenile monthly, called Our Boys and Girls, makes its appearance. It is published in Cincinnati. Miss Anna Farquhar tells in the current number of Jenness Miller's Monthly what foreigners think of the American girl.

Table Talk is pre-eminently a magazine for housekeepers, all its subjects being treated in the most practical way. One of its most valuable features is a bill of fare for each day of the month, which is capable of being modified to suit different tastes and purses of varied length Lippincott's complete novel this month

is entitled "A Whim and & Chance." Its author is William T. Nichols. Among other interesting contributions to the number is one by Frances Courtney Baylor on the property of widows, which every man with a wife might read to advantage. The art of making an entertaining story

out of slight incident is well illustrated by H. C. Bunner in the March Scribner, Nothing could seem to offer less opportunity for an entertaining, much less dramatic, sketch than a stray boy in a closely settled suburb, yet the writer has invested the tale with almost a tragic interest.

President Andrews, of Brown University. as brought his history of the last quarter of a century in the United States, which has been running in Scribner's Magazine, down to the Columbian Exposition.. The llustrations have a familiar look, which at first leads the reader to believe that he has picked up a three-year-old copy of the periodical.

The Review of Reviews for March conains a portrait of the late William H. English, with a mention of his death, which occurred Feb. 7. The Review's record of current events runs to the 18th of the month preceding its date, thus being in striking ontrast to most monthly whose contents are arranged half a year or more in advance. The bicycle is progressing. Its place in

art is already seriously considered by the Art Amateur. Considerable space is devoted in the same issue of the magazine to drawing in the public schools. Other subects discussed are "The Elements of Paste" Painting." "Velasquez and Impression nd "Learning to Paint Alone." ment designs are varied and Color plates show a canal view in Holland nd a cluster of roses and lilacs.

The special articles in the Review of Reriews cover a good deal of ground this nonth. There is an account of the General Federation of Woman's Clubs, which offers no new information. A paper on "Household Economics as a University Movement' ives facts not generally known when it hows the extent to which domestic scie is being taught in schools and colleges, Other papers relate to the Roentgen rays, the political machinery of France and to

Canadian affairs. The Chap Book has this: "Miss Ellen Terry and Mr. Richard Harding Davis recently met at a reception. Miss Terry wanted to be nice, and remarked pleasantly: 'I have read several of your books, Mr. Davis; in fact, nearly all, I think-except the last one, the one that has been most talked about, you know—Jimmie Fadden, isn't it?'
Remembering the thril ing challenge to fight
a duel which Mr. Davis sent to Mr. Townsend on a former occasion, these new prospacts of war assume alluring proporti-

SPEAKER REED PROTECTING THE TREASURY IN THE HOUSE.

and "Boss" Gorman Standing Guard Over Appropriation Bills in the Upper Branch of Congress.

LIVELY FIGHTING PROBABLE

WHEN THE NAVAL AND THE HARBOR BILLS ARE UP FOR CONSIDERATION.

salaries of District Attorneys Fixed-Proceedings of the Senate-Notes on Naval Progress.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, March 4.-In his efforts to teep down all appropriations, which means that there shall be no money spent for public buildings or rivers and harbors or other improvements, Speaker Reed curiously enough has found an ally in Senator Gorman, of Maryland. Mr. Gorman has announced his intention of fighting all appropriation bills hereafter which do not cut every expenditure lown to the utmost. The great fight in the House, which will determine whether the House will rule for a liberal policy or whether Speaker Reed's excessive economy shall have sway, will come over the naval appropriations bill. Mr. Reed wants only four battle ships built, while the House will insist on six. This is, of course, only an apparent difference of views as to the necessity for naval armament, as the majority of the members are indifferent as to the number of ships built. But it is felt that the issue must be raised some time and fought out and it will be fought out over the number of battle ships. Mr. Gorman has come out on Mr. Reed's of time to attend to the affairs of other for six ships he will defeat it in the Senate. sent a special commission to Abyssinia North. Their vote was never more than nations, but seems incompetent to deal As Mr. Gorman is a most powerful member a scattering one. The only effect of with our own. Strong as popular feel- of the appropriations committee and also their voting was to defeat the election | ing is concerning the Armenian outrages of the commerce committee, which has charge of the allowances for rivers and harbors, it will be seen that his attitude seriously threatens to undo all that the House may do for generous appropriations for internal

OHIO CANAL PROJECT.

Report of a Board of Engineers Sub-

mitted by Secretary Lamont. WASHINGTON, March 4.-A plan has been submitted to Congress for a canal connecting Lake Erie with the Ohio river. The Secretary of War to-day sent to the House the report of a board of three engineers of the army of a survey of the Miami and Eric canal, the Ohio canal and connections available to make a continuous canal connecting the waters of Lake Erie with the Ohio river through the State of Ohlo. The survey was also to look to the feasibility and advisability of improving and widening the canal to seventy feet and deepening it to seven feet. Plans and cost were also required for the construction of locks with a capacity for vessels of at least 280 tons burden. The board considers the following routes available for continuous canals making the required connection: First, eastern route Cleveland to Marietta; second, central route, Sandusky to Portsmouth; third, western route, Toledo to Cincinnati. On all these routes the water supply is such that with necessary improvements it is practicable to construct a canal of the kind required that can be operated at its full capacity for 275 days each year.

The estimated cost of each waterway o \$12,299,372; central route, \$18,094,165. To the latter may be added, if necessary, cost of feeder from Lewiston reservoir to the Scioto valley, \$24,000, making the whole sum for the central route, \$18,118,165. Western route, \$23,-

The board concludes that while it would be feasible to construct a canal of the dimensions specified, it would, by reason of inadequate depth in the canal and the Ohio, be restricted in its benefits. In the opinion the board the construction of a canal of such nensions, apart from an adequate im vement of the Ohio river, would not be visable. The board has not considered i part of its duty to present any reco ions with regard to a canal of dir of eighty-five feet and a depth of ten feet would admit the passage of vessels that might be considered of about the least practicable size for lake navigation. Secretary Lamont sent to the House to day a report from the engineer's office upon the proposed improvement of the harbon and the Calumet river at Chicago. The total

estimated cost is \$1,134,830. DELAWARE ELECTION CASE.

Senator Mitchell Speaks in Favor o Seating of Mr. Dupont.

WASHINGTON, March 4.- The Senate today began consideration of the Dupont no action was taken.

The Cuban resolutions went to conference as a result of a report from the committee on foreign relations, and Messrs, Sherman Morgan and Lodge were named as Senate

Mr. Frye, from the committee on foreign relations, reported the House (Dingley) bil providing for the extermination of the Alaskan fur seals, which was made a spe cial order for next Thursday. Mr. Cannon introduced a resolution

which was agreed to, asking the Secretary of the Interior for information as to why the Uncompangre Indian reservation had not been opened to settlement, and when this would be done. Mr. Allen called up his resolution of ye terday, declaring that United States be and legal tender notes are redeemable in either gold or silver coin. Mr. Teller ha expressed a desire to speak on the sub

ject, and, as he was absent, the resolution

was passed over

The House bill regulating proof in pension cases was passed. Bills were also passed for the purchase of sites for uildings at Hastings and Norfolk, Neb. pensioning the widow of the late United States Senator Spencer as brigadier gen-eral, at \$75 per month; to indemnify the State of Pennsylvania for me in 1864 (not exceeding \$46,200) for militia called into the military service by the Gov ernor under the proclamation of the President on June 15, 1863; for the relief of St Charles College, Missouri: approving cer-tain acts of the legislative Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico: authorizing the issue of certain bonds of said Terri-tory; for a public building at Fergus Falls Minn., to cost \$175,000; to customs collection district of Alaska; com

NAVAL PROGRESS.

Points from the Annual Volume of

Attorney-general. At 3 o'clock the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

sating Elihu Root for assistance to the

Notes Issued by Secretary Herbert. WASHINGTON, March 4.-The Intellizence Bureau of the Navy Department ha just issued its annual volume of Notes on the Year's Naval Progress," which has come to be looked forward to with great interest not only by naval officers, but b every person interested in naval develop ment. Owing to one of the restrictions in posed by the last printing act it has not been possible to print more than a thou sand copies of this valuable work, notwith standing the fact that this number is less than the number of naval officers on the active list, who are supposed to be supplied with the work in furtherance of their technical education. So it happens that tenartment has been obliged to cut off not only the press and foreign legations, here-tofore supplied as a courtesy, but also all of the junior officers of the service, the very persons who would be most benefite by the study of the volume. The leading feature of this number is a set of prelin

ary notes on the Japan-Chinese war, or

piled by Lieutenants H. M. Witsell and L. Karmany, who were present in Chineso waters during the progress of the late war and thus set out compendiously the princi-pal events of the conflict from a naval point of view with the intention of followng up the subject and treating it much more liberally, especially in the matter of comment in a special issue to appear later

A chapter on small arms shows that the European powers have found a caliber as small as .17 entirely feasible for a rifle and in fact are looking forward to still smaller calibers. The British authorities have been making many experiments to determine the penetration of the bullet into different substances with a view to ascertaining the best protection to afford troops and the results are all set out in this chapter. The surprising extent to which electricity is now being used on board men-of-war is strikingly exhibited in an article contributed by Lieut. B. A. Fiske, the inventor of the Range finder, with many illustrations of

all sorts of instruments of precision and measurement and convenience. The boiler of the future, that of the tubular type, is thoroughly discussed and illustrated and its merits compared with the present style of tubulous boilers, and there is the usual list of new vessels under construction by all of the naval powers, with descriptions of their novel features. Technically, however, the chapter of greatest interest to naval students is that telling of naval maneuvers conducted last year by the powers of Europe. It may surprise the American public to learn that during

the British maneuvers no less than forty-eight ships broke down in some more or less important portion of the machinery, repulring in most cases to be put out of action and sent to the nearest dockyard for repairs. Somehow the torpedo boats which did such great service in the preceding maneuvers did not come up to the expecta-tions this time in the case of Great Britain. but on the contrary, in the French maneuvers, they were so effective as to lead to the conclusion that most of the hostile leet would have been sunk had the engagement not been a sham. One lesson de-rived by the British from the experience was that the maintenance of a high rate speed is one of the best safeguards for a ship while in waters supposed to be infested by torpedo boats.

SALARIES OF ATTORNEYS.

rious Judiciary Districts.

Rates Fixed by the House for the Va-WASHINGTON, March 4.—The House spent the entire day fixing the salaries of United States district attorneys in the amendment to the legislative apportionment bill to abolish the fees system. The law at present fixes the maximum fees at \$6,000. In only one case was the recommendation of the judiciary committee departed from, the Western disside and announces that if the House votes | trict of Pennsylvania, where the salary recommended was increased from \$3,500 to \$4,000.

| ommended was increased from \$5,000 to \$1,000 |
|------------------------------------------------------|
| The salaries for the district attorneys wer |
| fixed as follows: |
| Alabama-North and Middle districts, |
| each\$4,00 |
| each \$4,00 Alabama—Southern 3,00 |
| Arizona 4,00 |
| Arkansas-Eastern 4.00 |
| Arkansas-Western 5.00 |
| California-Northern 4,00 |
| California-Southern 3,00 |
| Colorado 4,00 |
| Connecticut 2,00 |
| Delaware 2,00 |
| District of Columbia 5,00 |
| Florida, Northern and Southern, each 3,00 |
| Georgia-Northern 5,00 |
| Georgia-Southern 2,50 |
| Idaho 2,50 |
| Illinois-Northern 5,00 |
| Illinois-Southern 4,00 |
| Indiana 5,00 |
| Iowa-Northern and Southern, each 4,00 |
| Kansas 4,00 |
| Kentucky 5,00 |
| Louisiana-Eastern 3,00 |
| Louisiana-Western 2,00 |
| Maine 2.50 |
| Maryland 8,00 |
| Massachusetts 5,00 |
| Michigan-Eastern 4,00 |
| Michigan-Western 3,00 |
| Minnesota 4,00 Mississippi-Northern and Southern, |
| Mississippi-Northern and Southern, |
| each |
| Missouri-Eastern and Western, each 4.00 |
| Montana 3,50 |
| Nevada 2,50 |
| New Hampshire 3.00 |
| New Jersey 2,00 |
| New Mexico 4.00 |
| New York-Northern 4.00 |
| New York-Eastern 3,00 |
| North Carolina-Eastern 4,00 |
| North Carolina-Western 4,50 |
| North Dakota 3,50 |
| Ohio-Northern and Southern, each 4,00 |
| Oklahoma 5,00 |

The request of the Senate for a conference on the Cuban resolutions was received but not acted on to-day. Bills were passed as follows: To authorize the county of Navajo, Arizona, to issue bonds for the construction of county buildings; to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at Chamberlain, S. D.

A joint resolution was adopted authorizing
the erection of a statue of Francis E. Spinner

at the Treasury Department.

The conference report on the army appropriation bill was adopted.

Two Labor Measures. WASHINGTON, March 4.- The House committee on labor to-day agreed to report favorably the bill to adjust the accounts of shall be paid through the mail by check or in person to the claimants. The object of the ment is to secure to claimants the full amounts that may be found due them, and prevent their transfer to agents and others a consideration. A subcommittee reported favorably to th full committee Representative Southwick's bill to prevent the products of convict labor

Anti-Option Bill Hearings. WASHINGTON, March 4.- The hearings in pposition to the anti-option bill were begun by the House agricultural committee to-day Those who appeared included Mr. Labousse of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, and Mr. Henry Henze and others of the New York Cotton Exchange. Their argument was to the effect that the dealing in options and utures was not harmful to the dyance the price of the contrary, it tended to advance the prices of their staple and to keep the market steady. If the bill were enacted into law it would, the gentlemen asserted practically kill their business and result in quent harm to the producers.

ing sent from one State to another.

Important Patent Bill. WASHINGTON, March 4.-Senator Burrows introduced a bill in the Senate today to make it illegal for the Cor of Patents to reject an application for patent on the ground that the several features which it combines have been anticipated in everal different patents. It requires that

all rejections shall be based on a single

on embracing a complete anticipation

of the device applied for. Two Pensions Granted.

special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, March 4.-Senator Voorhees was to-day notified by the Pension Office that a pension was granted to James A. Mc-Rae, of Evans Landing, and Congressman Hardy was also informed that a pension at the rate of \$17 per month was granted to Albert M. Patrick, of Loogootee, Martin

Paying for the Cherokee Strip. WASHINGTON, March 4.-The United ates treasury was directed to-day to redeem \$1,660,000 certificates of indebtedness is sued in payment of the Cherokee strip, which was purchased from the Indians. Secretary Carlisle held that as these are governmental oligations no specific appropriation is necessary for their redemption. This is the firs ment of certificates due March 6, 1896.

General Notes. WASHINGTON, March 4.- The President nd Mr. Thurber, his private secretary, returned to Washington from New York at 30 o'clock this morning. delegation representing the interests of

authors, photographers and publishers appeared before the House committee on atents to-day in opposition to the Trelegar Edward Leffel, of Indiana, has been refn-

tated as compositor in the Government Captain Hart, Fourth Auditor of the Treasry under President Harrison, left for home o-day, after spending several days here. Representative McMahon, of Pennsylvania, day introduced a bill appropriating \$75,000

procure a site and erect a peace mon ment at Appomattox, Va. The site selected shall be where Generals Grant and Lee met and agreed upon terms of capitulation.

COST OF THE INSANE

INDIANA SPENDS OVER \$600,000 A YEAR FOR THEIR CARE.

Quarterly Bulletin of State Board of Charities-Crime Districts Shift About.

The quarterly bulletin of the Board of State Charities was received from the printer yesterday. Secretary Bicknell has complied some very interesting figures concerning the different institutions. The pulletin begins by a chapter on the way the money goes, reference being made to the money of the State. Mr. Bicknell, in this opening chapter, based on the figures furnished the department, says:

"In the last fiscal year the cost to the

State of caring for the insane in the hos-pitals was \$609,889.66. In addition to this the ounties expended for clothing, transportation, inquests and other items of expense connected with declaring persons insane and ending them to the hospitals, \$76,364.66, making a total for insane in the hospitals of \$686,254.32. The cost of maintaining the other benevolent institutions of the State during the same period amounted to \$307,-05.63. To this add \$25,000 (estimated). ended by counties in providing clothing. ransportation and other expenses of sending persons to the institutions and we have a total of \$332,035.63. The cost of conducting 1149,231.11. To this add the cost of prosecution of criminals, support of prisoners in the county jails, maintenance of courts and jury expenses, salaries of judges and prose-cutors, and many other expenses incident to dealing with crime, amou 250.02, and we have a total of \$1,075,481.13, expended in preventing, suppressing and punishing crime and wrong doing. This is far below the actual cost, but complete statistics cannot be obtained. The cost of relief given to the poor by counties amounted to \$254,832.48 for maintaining poor asylams; \$139,822.35 for the support of orphan asylums, and \$630,168.79 in the form of relief given by township trustees and pauper medical attendance, making a total for poor relief by the counties of \$1.020,535.99. Combining these sums we find, therefore, that there were paid from taxes in the last fiscal year for the support and care of dependent citizens and the prevention and punishment 307.07. When these figures are considered and it is remembered that they represent only one part of the State government, and do not touch the cost of the public school system, the salaries of State, county and local officers, the expenses of cities and towns, the building of streets and roads, the construction of public buildings, or interest on city, township, county or State indebtedness, the wonder is that the rates of taxation are not nigher than they are." There is a chapter based on investigations of the county jails, in which the recommendation is made that jall prisoners be kept separate. Separation prevents prisoners from talking together of crime.

SHIFTING OF CRIME. Among the several chapters of interest to charity workers is one on the shifting of crime in Indiana, a subject which is of general interest. Commenting on the statistics Mr. Bicknell says:

"An unexplained fact in the criminal history of Indiana during the last three years is the remarkable change which has occurred in the number of convictions for crime in the respective districts of the northern and southern prisons. In 1892 the population of the southern prison was 592 and that of the northern prison 793, an excess in the northern prison of 201. The rapid change which has taken place in the relative populations of the prisons is shown in the fact that on the list of January, 1896, the number of convicts in the sou prison was 841, and in the northern prison 847. In three years, therefore, the excess of 201 convicts in the northern prison has fallen to an excess of but 6 "According to the census of 1890 the total population of the counties sending their convicts to the northern prison was 1,148,-326, and the population of the counties sending convicts to the southern prison was 1.044.078. These figures show the population than 104,000 greater than that of the southern prison district. Since the year 1890 there s no doubt that the population of the northprison district has increased much than that of the southern great industrial development in the natural gas field, and partly to the growth of the suburban districts of Chicago which he in-side the State of Indiana. In the face of these figures it is certainly noteworthy that the prison populations have changed as they have. In the winter of 1894-5 the numthey have. In the winter of 1894-5 the num-ber of convicts in the northern prison reached 951. There has accordingly marked increase in the number of convicalso an almost equally important decrease in the number of convictions in the north-ern prison district. It should be noted in nnection also that the legislative appropriation for the maintenance of the northern prison is greater by \$15,000 than that for the southern prison, and further, that the appropriation of \$100,000 for maintaining the northern prison is no greater than it was when the prison popula on was smaller by 200 than it is at the present

INSANE ASYLUM STATISTICS. The figures for the last quarter show the following conditions concerning State institutions:

"The total number of patients in the four insane hospitals of the State on Jan. 31, 1896, was 2,861. The number of children in the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' was 632; in the Institution for the Deaf day began consideration of the Dupont mechanics, laborers and others under the lastitute for the Blind, 126; in the Institute for the Blind, 126; in the School for Feeble Minded, 491. Total in State charitable institutions, 4.414 On the same day the number of in the northern prison was 847; in the southern prison, 841; in the Woman's Prison, 37. The number of inmates in the Reform School for Girls was 181, and in the Reform School for Boys, 517. Total in The whole number of persons in the State charitable and correctional institutions on the 31st day of January, therefore, was 6,837. The whole number of persons employed in caring for the inmates of the charitable institutions upon that day was 895, and the number employed in the correctional institutions was 156 making a rectional institutions was 156, making a total number of persons employed in the State charitable and correctional institutions, 1,051.

"The total amount of money expended for the maintenance of the charitable institutions during the three months ending Jan. 31 was \$203,312.15, and for the maintenanof the correctional institutions for the ter, \$78,781.46, a grand total of \$282,083.61 During the same quarter \$65,943.09 was exments to the charitable institutions, and 20,054.20 for improvements to the correctional institutions, a total for new bu and improvements during the three months

"The total maintenance of each inmate in the various institutions during the three months covered by the report shows some striking changes from the corresponding quarter of last year. For instance, the cost of maintaining each patient in the insane spitals in the quarter ending Jan. 31, 189 was \$47.62, while in the quarter ending Jan. 81, 1896, the cost of maintaining each tient was \$43.99. In the Soldiers' and ors' Orphans' Home, instead of a reduction from 1895 to 1896, we find an increase from \$39.63 to \$42.01. At the Institution for the Jan. 31, 1895, is marked; the maintenance for each pupil at that institution in the three months ending Jan. 31, 1895, being \$77.48, and in the quarter ending Jan. 31, 1896, \$69.59. At the Institute for the Blind the reduction from last year to this is even more pronounced, as in the quarter ending Jan. 31 1896, the maintenance of each pupil cor 861.18, while in the corresponding quarter of 1895, the maintenance of each pupil cost 885.47. This saving on the part of various institutions is partly due to heavy purchases of supplies just prior to the close of the last year, making large purchases of the quarter of the present fiscal year.

The cost of a day's board for each patient in the insane hospitals during the quarter ending Jan. 31, 1896, was 12.4 cents. At the Central Hospital the cost was the highest, lowest, 11 cents. At the Soldiers' and Sailors Orphans' Home each day's board cost 14.5 cents; the Institution for the Deaf, 11.7 cents; the Institute for the Bilad, 11.3 cents; th School for Feeble-minded, 11.9 cents; the State Prison North, 87 cents; the State Prison South. 9.5 cents; the Reform for Girls and Woman's Prison, 15.9 cents the Reform School for Boys, 5.5 cents. It is seen from these figures that the highest average cost of each day's board in any institution during the quarter was at the Re-form School for Girls and Woman's Prison, and the lowest at the Reform School fo

A Protest. New York Evening Sun. Man is not so black as he is painted by the Contemporary Woman Society.